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this case, since capital punishment is wrong, ought to mean a few years in the State prison for every Sophomore engaged in the crime.

The Wilson Tariff Bill has been under consideration during the month in the Senate Sub-Committee. The chief point of contention has been the question of duty on coal, iron and sugar which the Bill had put on the free list. It is conjectured that the committee will, when it reports, leave sugar on the free list and restore the duty on coal and iron.

Two more bombs have been thrown in Paris, one at the great St. Lazare railway station, the other in the Rue St. Denis. The former injured many people. The latter was thrown in a personal quarrel. Many people have been frightened by mock bombs placed in various parts of the city. Dynamite bombs seem to have become a plaything among the Parisians, and we may expect soon to hear that the Deputies are throwing them at each other in their duels.

The Kearsarge, famous for having sunk the Alabama during the civil war, itself foundered and went to the bottom on Roncador reef on the night of Feb. 2d, while on the way from Port au Prince, Hayti, to Bluefields, Nicaragua. The crew were saved.

OFFICIAL LETTERS IN REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

SIR J. PAUNCEFOTE TO THE EARL OF ROSEBURY.

"WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1893.

"MY LORD — In accordance with the instructions contained in your lordship's despatch of the 28th of July last, I transmitted to the United States Secretary of State the copy of the resolution passed by the Houses of Commons expressing sympathy with the action taken by Congress in favor of the settlement of international disputes by arbitration, and I informed Mr. Gresham that Her Majesty's Government would be glad, if the President should see fit to lay it before both Houses of Congress.

"I have now the honor to inclose copy of Mr. Gresham's reply, which is dated on the 4th instant, and in which, after stating that it had been unavoidably deferred, he informs me that the President will feel great satisfaction in bringing the resolution in question to the knowledge of Congress in his forthcoming annual Message.

"I transmitted to your lordship a copy of this Message, which was communicated to Congress on the 4th instant, in my despatch of the 5th instant, and your lordship will observe that, in alluding, on page 10, to the receipt of the

resolution, President Cleveland remarks: 'It affords me signal pleasure to lay this Parliamentary resolution before the Congress, and to express my sincere gratification that the sentiment of two great and kindred nations is thus authoritatively manifested in favor of the rational and peaceable settlement of international quarrels by honorable resort to arbitration.'

"I have, etc.,
(Signed) "JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE."

SECRETARY GRESHAM TO SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON,
Dec. 5, 1893.

"EXCELLENCY — With regard to your note of the 9th of August, 1893, of which acknowledgment has been hitherto unavoidably deferred, I have now the pleasure to inform you that the President will feel great satisfaction in bringing to the knowledge of the Congress, in his forthcoming annual Message, the Resolution of the House of Commons of the 16th of July last, whereby that high body expressed its cordial sympathy with the action taken by the Senate and House of Representatives in the concurrent Resolution of the 14th of February and 3d of April, 1890, requesting the President 'to invite from time to time, as fit occasions may arise, negotiations with any Government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two Governments which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration, and be peacefully adjusted by such means.'

"In manifesting the hope that Her Majesty's Government will lend their cordial co-operation to the Government of the United States upon the basis of this concurrent Resolution of Congress, the House of Commons has afforded a most gratifying proof of the sentiment of the two nations in favor of the settlement of international disagreements by honorable resort to impartial arbitration, a mode of adjustment of which the United States and Great Britain have, by mutual accord, given to the world conspicuous illustration on several recent occasions.

"I have, etc.,
(Signed) "W. Q. GRESHAM."

THE MAGAZINES AND PAPERS.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

Those interested in studying the political condition of Brazil and the causes and character of the present rebellion in that country will find the situation, from the standpoint of the government, presented in the *North American Review* for February in a carefully written article by the Brazilian Minister at Washington, Salvador de Mendonca. He says that "the interest of foreign nations, which in

our times is directed rather to the conquest of new markets for their products than to rebuilding thrones for unemployed princes, lies in the re-establishment of peace in the great South American Republic. In the unlikely hypothesis of the victory of the restorationists in Brazil, peace would be impossible because the re-establishment of the monarchy would be but the beginning of a civil war of indefinite length."

THE FORUM.

In the *Forum* for February Mr. James Schouler has an extended review of the Hawaiian controversy. He takes practically the view of President Cleveland as to the setting up of the Provisional Government, and minimizes the disreputable character and corrupt practices of the ex-Queen and her ministry. Mr. Thurston, ex-Minister Stevens, ex-President Harrison and his Secretary of State are not "highly spoken of." The "American sojourners" in Hawaii, as he is pleased to call them "without bias or direct suggestion," by a bloodless, three days' rebellion secured this "maritime prize" intentionally for the American people. Mr. Schouler thinks that international justice requires the "enforcement" of the decision to which the Administration has come after investigating the facts "with all reasonable diligence and honesty of purpose." In other words, he would have President Cleveland proceed to restore the Queen at whatever cost of blood and treasure!

THE UNION SIGNAL.

The *Union Signal* has the following excellent editorial on Military Instruction in the schools:

"The daily press is just now teeming with articles upon the above topic. *The Century*, *The Arena* and other magazines of first rank are advocating, as of paramount importance, the plan outlined in the resolutions adopted by the Grand Army of the Republic in its twenty-seventh annual encampment.

This movement, stripped of all the glowing rhetoric of its whereases, means nothing less than that our whole country is to be put under a system of compulsory military education; that our schools are to be turned into recruiting halls for the army of the future; that our boys are to be taught ideas of patriotism after the old standard of military glory. It means that, while the whole world is more and more looking to arbitration as the only rational way of settling disputes between nations, this nation, which should be by virtue of its very existence, in the forefront of all reforms, is turning its face towards the barbaric past rather than towards the true enlightenment of the future.

It is well to face the facts, and briefly stated they are these: For some reason or other, best known to the astute politician, it seems best that there shall be a reserve military force in this country, which can be drawn upon in days to come if occasion for war should arise. At first sight this seems feasible, but let us examine more closely. Does not the very existence of such a force make war more probable? Germany's petty wars throughout the ages would have been vastly fewer had not Germany's

huge standing army been always at hand, always ready to take part in knocking the imaginary chip off from some protruding foreign shoulder.

President Harrison, in a letter sent to the *Century* concerning this plan, argues for it strongly, using for an analogy the late Civil War:

' If all the schoolboys of the North had, from 1830 on, been instructed in the schools of the soldier and of the company, and in the manual of arms, how much precious time would have been saved in organizing the Union army in 1861. We were in a low state as a people in military knowledge and training when the great Civil War broke out; volunteers in plenty, but few soldiers.'

The analogy is a most unfortunate one. If there be anything from which we, as a nation, should pray to be delivered it is a repetition of anything like that most unnatural struggle. Its blight is still upon our country, and each year the fact is becoming more apparent that what was needed in those dark days was not more knowledge of military tactics, but more of the spirit of mutual love and good-will, which would have made a peaceful arbitration possible.

We quote President Harrison's closing words: "Nothing will so much aid to enlarge our State militia and to give it efficiency and character as the plan proposed. The military taste and training acquired in the school will carry our best young men into the military organizations and make those organizations reliable conservators of public order, and ready and competent defenders of the national honor." God forbid that the day will ever come when our "best young men" will crowd into the army, when that will come to be regarded as the only "reliable conservator of public order."

There is a nobler training for the boys of our land than the drill of drums and muskets. The principles of true patriotism are the principles of eternal justice, of universal peace and good-will. Let the public schools by all means teach statesmanship; but by no means a narrow partisanship, or even a narrow *national-ship*, if we may coin the word. Our boys and girls will not love America less by accepting the fact that there are other nations upon earth, and that those other nations have an equal claim upon God's love and therefore upon human justice. We should by this time have reached a state of evolution in which foreign war would be well-nigh impossible and domestic war absolutely *unthinkable*.

We hope our local unions will do everything in their power to defeat this measure through the department of peace and arbitration. It is high time that we lift up our voice when we are threatened with such a wholesale inundation of the military spirit and military tactics.

All the benefit, physically, which is claimed for the military drill can be better gained through a system of gymnastics, and our nation, in days to come, will find its true defenders in men who know how to avert rather than to fight a war."

THE ALTRUISTIC REVIEW.

The *Altruistic Review* (Chicago), as its name indicates, is devoted to what is known in philosophy as the other-regarding spirit, to what the New Testament calls loving others as oneself. The first number of the second volume is a bright and cheery one, of a nature to give healthy ideas of life and work. One paragraph in "The Altruist's Corner" is worth much reflection:

"Those of us who believe that goodness has not entirely departed from the land should use every opportunity to collect statistics about the kind and generous acts of men. For some cause vice is tabulated, classified and numbered. The world is told how many murders have been committed, how much expended to damn men's souls. A sickening array of facts confronts us in the statistics of crime. Now is the altruist's time to find out the good deeds of the race, to draw balances. Our eyes would stand out with astonishment at the large number of efforts for human good, if such facts could be obtained."

BOSTON COMMONWEALTH.

"The German colonial policy was under debate in the Reichstag last week, and the opposition had provided themselves with half a dozen whips of rhinoceros hide which were displayed on the Speaker's table to illustrate remarks that were made regarding the methods of civilization practised in the Cameroons. Whenever a German meets a native, it was stated in the debate, it is required that the black man make a humble salaam to the white. If this is not done, the native is strung up and flogged with the rhinoceros hide whips. The result may be death, so terrible is this instrument of torture. For petty offences, native African soldiers in the German service have been given two hundred blows with these whips. As the black men have not yet been thoroughly educated in the respect due their German conquerors, the offence of neglecting to bow down before them when encountering them on the road is not infrequent, and the whip of rhinoceros hide is kept busy in its educational work."

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION.

The *Youth's Companion* for February 1 has an admirable editorial on "Arbitration." Here is the closing paragraph: "The United States, being without a great standing army at the same time that it is vast in resources and impregnable in position, and having in the main followed Washington's wise and far-seeing advice to avoid entangling alliances, which would throw suspicion upon its advances, is in the best position among nations to urge upon the world the replacing of the brutality and wickedness of war with moral means of settling international disputes."

We are sorry not to be able to speak with the same appreciation of an earlier editorial in the *Companion*, which seemed to advise the building up of a great navy by the United States, of which there seems to us to be absolutely no need, from any standpoint whatever.

THE BOSTON HERALD.

The *Boston Herald* has this to say about the Washington Anniversary:

"It was notable that, in nearly all the addresses on Washington's birthday, the human side of the father of his country was dwelt upon with special emphasis. Heretofore it has been his military career, his eminence as a citizen, and his personal greatness, which our orators have emphasized, and whatever has been written about him was expressed in the superlative degree; but now we

have entered upon a period when the real Washington, not the father of his people so much as the citizen who had the courage and the foresight to take and maintain a representative position in the country, and who had the faults as well as the virtues of his nature to contend with like other men, is before the people. We have come upon the time when Washington is a great deal nearer to American citizens than he ever was before, but when the tendency to magnify his good qualities is moderated by a desire to know him as he really lived. For him to have escaped through this process of deification into a recognition as one of the really great men of the country shows that Americans are finally ready to do justice even to their own leaders. We celebrate the day all the better because Washington is to us more directly a man like ourselves than he ever was before."

THE DE PAUW WEEKLY.

In a very sensible article in the *DePauw Weekly*, advocating a better development of gymnastic training in DePauw University, Indiana, are found some remarks on the physical uselessness of the military drill which we take pleasure in quoting.

"Now the fact of the matter is that military drill does the man who engages in it very little real physical good. That is not its primary object. The aim of the military school at DePauw is to familiarize her students with the use of arms and with military tactics. The musket is not used as an Indian club. Military drill teaches the subordination, and precision of movement and gives an erect carriage of body; but here it stops and the student who cannot play base ball, who is afraid to play foot ball, and who for two or three years has been seeking physical development in a drill of two hours a week, buttoned up to the chin in a tight uniform, and luggering around a musket, at the end of that time examines himself and wonders where the exercise has come in. And at the end of his course as he finds himself with weak lungs, flabby muscles and a low physical tone he feels that he lacks something, and he is right. He has missed something which it was his right to receive by having the proper means—a gymnasium, adequate facilities for physical development. * * * Certain men in authority here at DePauw have made the statement that military drill was enough exercise for any one. All the good features of the military training are contained in systematic physical exercise. Precision, subordination, unity of movement and keenness of observation are all learned in properly conducted gymnasiums, and with this goes a grand physical development which is obtainable nowhere else."

MESSIAH'S KINGDOM.

"France has been grappling with Anarchy—notably in the trial and conviction of the miscreant Vaillant, who threw a bomb into her Chamber of Deputies. One of our leading daily papers, commenting upon this outrage, denounces a man who would cause explosions which would mutilate not only enemies of the State, but helpless women and children. This is just, but is it not the whole pith of the Peace advocate's opposition to all war? Our military leaders have not as yet turned their attention to the manufacture of bombs which discriminate any better than those of the Anarchists."

NEW YORK LEDGER.

"Writers on military science unite in claiming that future battles will begin with a series of hot skirmishes along the front. These skirmishes will gradually increase in heat and the number of combatants, reinforcements being sent according to circumstances, until the entire front is involved. Artillery will be used as far as possible, but after the battle is fully under way little use can be made of cavalry save in outflanking."

The day of charges in wars is over on account of the increase of range and effect in cannon and rifles. Little can be predicted of future battles beyond opening inasmuch as the rest must now be learned by experiment."

One thing can certainly be foretold of future battles, if any shall ever be fought, and that is that they will be appallingly destructive. There will be no need of "charges" of men. The new cannon balls and bullets will do all the charging that will be necessary. Without waiting to learn by experiment what the results of future battles will be, writers on military science would show a decided increase in wisdom by turning peace men and helping to prevent war.

HERALD OF PEACE.

"An unfortunate collision occurred between British and French expeditionary forces at Warina, Africa, on December 23rd. The British troops, under Colonel Ellis, were in camp, when they were suddenly attacked, early in the morning, by a French party, under Lieutenant Maritz, from Port Farana, composed of 30 sharpshooters and 1200 native auxiliaries. The British troops, though taken by surprise and greeted with a heavy fire, replied vigorously. The assailants were repelled, and the French commander, mortally wounded, was brought into the British camp, where he died a few hours later. He explained that in the moonlight he and his followers had mistaken the white campaigning costume of the British officers for the dress of Arab chiefs, who were supposed to be commanding a force of Sofas. He also said his native allies had assured him that the British were Sofas. The English loss is reported to be two lieutenants, a sergeant-major and four privates, and Captain Lendy and two privates of the constabulary killed, and 18 men wounded. On the other side, besides Lieutenant Maritz, ten of the Senegalese were killed. It is stated that Warina, the scene of the affair, is well within the British sphere of influence. The *Guardian* remarks on this incident.—"The disastrous collision between French and English troops at Warina has been redeemed by the good sense and right feeling of the force which had to sustain the attack. They did not for a moment allow themselves to misinterpret the French commander's intention; they frankly accepted his own statement of the facts; and they buried him with military honors. In this way an incident which might have led to very strained relations between England and France has become rather an occasion for showing that it is possible for two great nations, by the exercise of a little forbearance, to draw the sting of what might have been a most awkward and dangerous business. One thing, however, the occurrence does suggest, and that is that the command of a frontier post between England and France should not be given to a very young officer."

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The American Peace Society, 3 Somerset St., Boston, Mass., Benjamin F. Trueblood, Secretary.

The Universal Peace Union, 123 Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa., Alfred H. Love, President.

The Christian Arbitration and Peace Society, 310 Chestnut St. Philadelphia, Pa., Rev. Henry S. Clubb, Secretary.

National Association for the Promotion of Arbitration, Washington, D. C., Belva A. Lockwood, President.

Peace Department of the N. W. C. T. U., Winthrop Centre, Maine, Hannah J. Bailey, Superintendent.

The Peace Association of Friends in America, Richmond, Ind., Daniel Hill, Secretary.

The South Carolina Peace Society, Columbia, S. C., Rev. Sidi H. Browne, President.

The Illinois Peace Society, 200 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill., Edward Coale, Holder, Ill., President, Allen J. Flitcraft, Cor.-Secretary.

The Pacific Coast Arbitration Society, Monterey, Cal., E. Berwick, Secretary.

The Connecticut Peace Society, Old Mystic, Conn., Fred E. Whipple, Secretary.

The Rhode Island Peace Society, Providence, R. I., Robert P. Gifford, Secretary.

Friends' Peace Association of Philadelphia, 140 North 16th St. Philadelphia, Pa., William F. Wickersham, Corresponding Secretary.

Arbitration Council, 1224 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., Geo. May Powell, President.